

Tuesday Evening, July 27, 1863.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

STATE SENATE,
Hon. W. M. MARTIN, of Menallen,
ASSEMBLY,
Dr. GEO. L. RICE, of Mifflintown,
W. HOWARD DICKS, of Reading, two,
PROPHETIC,
Geo. L. H. GRAMMER, of Franklin,
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
FRANKLIN S. CROMER, of Cumberl.
CONSERVER,
Dr. J. C. FELTY, of Gettysburg.

ONLY 40 CENTS.—The Compiler will be furnished from this time until the November election at FOUREY CENTS in advance. The campaign promises to be of unusual interest. Send in the names!

The Queen has accepted Mr. Gladstone's resignation, and the Marquis of Salisbury will form another cabinet.

WHAT a grand old power Gladstone will be at the head of the opposition to the new ministry. He hasn't yet reached the action of his fate.

THE House on Thursday, by a vote of 145 to 36, adopted a concurrent resolution for the final adjournment of Congress July 28th.

SCHEME FOR a Republican Legislature will be Quay's principal work during the campaign. Democrats must keep their eyes and ears wide open for the tricks of the Boss and his followers.

THE law makes the Auditor General a check upon the State Treasurer, but the peculiarly intimate relations between Quay and Norris raises the suspicion that the latter will be no sort of check upon the former. The only safe way for the people to do under the circumstances will be to elect a Democrat to the Auditor-General's office.

This is creditable to the Treasury Department. Mr. Belmont says that during the year just closed the expenditures for construction and repairs of public buildings etc., increased \$400,000, but the expenditures for salaries, repays to importers, cost of detecting frauds in the customs service, interest on the public debt, and other purposes, decreased \$5,000,000, making a net decrease of \$4,600,000 for the department for the year 1862, as compared with 1861, of \$4,000,000 in round figures.

QUAY always announces monthly in advance what the Republican nominees for state offices are to be. The Democratic party has no such loss and no such early information.

IN LONDON, on Friday, the jury returned a verdict finding Mrs. Crawford guilty of adultery with Sir Charles Dilke, and granting Mr. Crawford a divorce.

THE President vetoed the bill giving a pension to Daniel H. Ross, because Ross is dead.

EVERY California does not seem to be far enough away. Quay now orders Beaver to Australia.

AN unusually large and harmonious meeting of the Democratic Committee of Cumberland county, on Saturday, Hon. S. C. Wagner, Hon. M. C. Herman, S. M. Houston, Joseph Wolfe and P. M. Boyer were chosen the delegates to the State Convention, with instructions to vote for and use every honorable effort to secure the nomination of Chauncy F. Black for Governor.

THE space between Beaver and Wolfe Republicans is widening. The latter are sickly tired of the "machine," and want no more of it.

It seems that the state is sure of a large surplus from this year's taxes. Instead of allowing fresh aids upon the Treasury, why not lighten the county taxes by allowing the receipts from liquor and other licenses to remain at home and be used in the counties? The State evidently has no longer any legitimate use for them. An honest legislature, not under the control of the "machine" grabbers, would not hesitate to make some such sensible use of the surplus. The people should think it over and stand by their own local interests.

PRO. WIGGINS, the Cleveland weather prophet, insists that his great storm, to commence on the afternoon of September 21, will be an unparalleled violence and destruction; and that after sweeping the Atlantic it will blow itself out against the Rocky Mountains.

MR. POWDERY declines to be a candidate for Governor, as does Hon. Esekky B. Cox, the latter favoring Mr. Wallace if he will accept.

ON Thursday afternoon, the House, in committee of the whole on revenue bills, when the Morrison tariff bill was read on the calendar, Mr. Morrison called for the yeas and nays on the question of passing it over, against the advice of his friends, and the vote resulted adversely to him by 10 to 16.

REPUBLICANS are inclined to talk about the extravagance of the Democratic House. They should not overlook the fact that a Republican Senate added \$2,600,000 to the river and harbor bill.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND, accompanied by Secretaries Bayard and Whitney, arrived at Albany, N. Y., on Thursday, and participated in the bi-centennial celebration. The Yankees and both Secretaries made speeches. During the public reception in the evening a man was arrested who had been following the President and acting in a peculiar manner.

SHERIFF BRODIE, a peddler of Brooklyn, jumped from the centre span of the Brooklyn bridge on Thursday, and came off without injury and was \$200 on a wager; but none that less for fear of all that.—Brodie was arrested for attempted suicide and held in \$1,000 bail.

Gen. Joseph E. Carr, late Republican Secretary of State in New York and candidate for Lieutenant-Governor last November, says he has retired permanently from politics. Because of the "tricks and treachery" of Republican politicians, Gen. Carr says he has no faith in the immediate future of the Republican party. He adds that the talk about retiring in 1868 the Republican less is all nonsense."

AT Hagerstown, Sunday afternoon, a despoiled negro named Henry Robinson, who had caused a disturbance and resisted arrest by Sheriff Cost, knocked the latter down and tramped upon him, was shot in the breast by the officer and may die from the wound. The action of the sheriff is regarded as justifiable by the public.

HEAVY rains fell during Sunday night and Monday week over two-thirds of Kansas. Wind storms also rage in several places. At Lakin twenty houses were demolished and ten or twelve persons severely injured. At Nickerson eighteen houses were blown down.

Lagan Hits Sherman.

The Senate had a lively time on Wednesday. The trial of the eight anarchists at Chicago is progressing with the energy and interest of Senator Payne, of Ohio, occupied most of the session, and a speech by Senator Logan, of Illinois, proved the strong feature of the debate. The galleries frequently applauded. A correspondent of the Baltimore Sun describes the scene in tellingly style. After giving the reasons why Mr. Logan had joined with Senators Evans and Teller in opposing an investigation on charges so vague and unsubstantial, he said he would propose to retire from public life if a jury of twelve intelligent lawyers selected at random in Cincinnati or elsewhere did not decide that such charges were unworthy investigation. Senator Sherman, who, it is believed, has been hounded into supporting the trial of the Tanners, said in his seat only a few paces from Gen. Logan, and looked as disturbed and unhappy as possible the whole day. Gen. Logan was over and over, sometimes directly and sometimes indirectly, referred to Mr. Sherman and in a manner which was very far from adding to his comfort. He spoke in the beginning of his remarks of how easily charges and accusations were thrown out, and added that the strictures passed upon men who came to Congress grew and grew steadily. At this painful site, Mr. Sherman grew pale and red by turns, moved uneasily in his seat. All through the proceedings General Logan continually commented upon the presidential aspirations of others, looking quickly at the Ohio Senator, and invariably disclaiming any ambition in this line for himself. He quoted again from the violent accusations of the Tanners, and the cross-examination was begun. witness said he had made no promises by the State's Attorney or others, who might tell him he would be a candidate. He did not know that his ambition or statements would prevent his being elected for another term. The cross-examination was taken, and at this point Mr. Sherman, who had a quiet, slight attempt to smile. He then quoted from the same journal of different dates denunciatory articles of many other Republicans and capped the climax by sending to the desk to read a letter written in 1852 by Murat Halstead, the editor, to Mr. Chase, then in Lincoln's cabinet, denouncing Gen. Grant as a drunken lecher, proclaiming that he and Sherman were both incompetent and should be removed, and that any one who would kill Lincoln would do the country service. Gen. Logan commented on all these publications in a half sentence, half comic strain, but it is always good temper and with such hearty effect as to produce almost continuous laughter on the floor and in the galleries. The violence of the crusade against Mr. Payne and the malignant and sanguinary warfare upon the three Republican members of the committee on privileges and elections, because they stood by their convictions on a strictly legal and technical question, as graphically shown up by Gen. Logan, had a marked influence on the Senate. Gen. Logan said just what might have been expected of him, that he would lose his right arm and permit his tongue to be cut silent before he would vote or act contrary to the dictates of his conscience.

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ZERS!

& CO.

one, Dissolved

one Meal.

Gettysburg Compiler.

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TOWN AND COUNTY.

LOCAL FARMERS.—Wheat, oats and grass-sown crops.

—Now that the harvest has been gathered, let all hands enjoy the festivals and the picnics.

—It is a time for thankfulness and recreation.

—Church picnic at Bonneville next Tuesday.

—Band picnic at McKnightstown next Saturday.

—Church picnic in McSherry's Grove, Littlestown, next Saturday. The Alpha Fire Company will appear on dress parade.

—Grainger's picnic at Whitman's Grove, August 20th to September 4th. It promises to be the biggest exhibition ever held there.

—Excursion from Newport to Gettysburg tomorrow.

—Price's caught by rain at Round-Top Park will shelter for two thousand persons.

—Again under obligations to Hon. Jno. A. Swope for Congressional favors, Pottsville College—full term begins Sept. 9th. Instruction among the country and others superabundant.

—Hugh D. Scott has had the Homestead painted.

—The building is to be framed, with paper and weatherboard, size 25 by 30 feet and 6 feet projection, 9 feet. Price \$175.50.

—D. B. Rock, Hiner, is doing a thriving business in putting on roofing with "Walter's Patent Metal Shingles," either the iron or tin. They are said to be both cheap and durable. He puts on several roofs of Glenwood Mills in Highland town.

—Daniel C. Musselman, a native of our township, but for a number of years residing in the River Shusky country, Iowa, is back on a visit to his friends. He thinks with Horace Greeley, "young man, to West."

—New arrivals at the Gettysburg Springs Hotel every day.

—Sig. Belknap's performances merit full house every night.

—Mr. John Beucher, Cumberland township, had a foot crushed by being caught between the wheel and body of the wagon he was turning.

—Chamberlain's exhibition on Saturday afternoon, 307 tickets sold at Gettysburg, 1500 persons on the boat.

—The Sunday School of the A. M. E. Zion church, this place, had a picnic at Goldenberry on Saturday.

—A colored excursion from Baltimore to Round-Top Park on Thursday filled six cars.

—Person visiting Culp's Hill is requested to close the gates, to prevent cattle running on private property.

—John W. Belknap, wife and daughter, returned home from Germany on Friday, in the best of health.

—The Sunday School of St. James church, this place, will meet at Round-Top Park on Thursday.

—Rev. T. J. Birkby, of the Reformed church, has been granted a vacation of four weeks, commencing after next Sunday morning. Dr. Kieffer preached last Sunday.

—Rev. Dr. Swartz, of St. James Lutheran, has been granted three weeks, after next Sunday.

—Dr. J. W. G. O'Neal, returned from St. Paul yesterday.

—The monument of the Twenty-third Pa. Regiment, at Culp's Hill, will be dedicated Thursday, Aug. 5th. Sgt. Fred A. Hader, killed at Fair Oaks, was one of the original members.

—T. G. Neely, Esq., has been drawn as a Grand Jurer for the United States District Court at Philadelphia, to begin August 1st.

—The vehicles of John Collins and George Shedd collided on Carlisle street Saturday evening, breaking a wheel of the former.

—An excursion to Lucy caverns is being arranged by Post G. A. R., for September.

—The Sons of Veterans of this place, Camp 63, will hold a Festival in the near Future.

—A full suite of ERY & GLOVES very low.

—A specialty in K GLOVES of the new shades at 50cts.

—Concerts a special line of SATINETS.

—Stock makes from 10 to 12cts.

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Tuesday Evening, July 27, 1858.

Experiments in Wheat Raising.

The extensive power works of the Meads, Du Pont are located three miles from Wilmington, Delaware, and they have in addition about 5,000 acres of land, divided into farms of from 100 to 200 acres. Of the farms done a correspondent of the Baltimore Sun writes: "The farms, which went out a more in extent, are now an important feature of the firm's estate. One can drive for miles and see none but their land, and they have even acquired the care of the railways running through their estate. These roads are all macadamized, and are the admiration of the neighboring farmers. They have been clear of the new timber, and beautiful groves, and in a few instances forests of forty and fifty acres intersperse their well-kept and public grain and grass fields. The numerous water-courses are carefully dredged, and a spring is an object of especial consideration and use on their part. Their own homes, of which there are nine or ten, are veritable mansions, and are considered the highest admiration of this vicinity."

It is amid all these conditions of wealth, prudence and intelligent direction that farming made a business, and it was amid these surroundings that Dr. R. P. Greenleaf, the famous physician, began experiments in wheat-raising two years ago. The bulk of this crop is of the Canadian Wonder Reliance, which Dr. Greenleaf brought here from Canada three years ago, but the scope of his experiments included the Mediterranean, Wilson's Improved Golden Prolific, Early Rice, Oster's Amber, Egyptian and Fulto-Clawson among the white varieties, and Red Russian, Black Russian, Ditch-Mediterranean, Tassiusi and Red Tuscan Island Mediterranean among the red. The Red Rock, Ditch-Mediterranean, Fulto-Clawson and Reliance yielded from forty-five to fifty-five bushels per acre, of which every dozen carried a bushel of good, house wheat. The remaining varieties averaged forty bushels to the acre, and will surpass that quantity of this vicinity.

The Fulto-Clawson covered a field of thirty acres of heavy clay soil, and was sown while the ground was fully broken. The earth was so hard and dry that much of the seed failed to cover as it fell from the drill. But a bushel of selected seed was sown in the acre, of which little more than half reached the moist earth and germinated. Four full, and winter the field had been given up as a failure, but this spring it yielded thirty and forty bushels to the acre, and, although the water stood on it for weeks in many places, the wet season spurred it into a crop of at least 1,500 bushels with straw five and half feet tall. One field of Canadian Reliance was out in very late, when the rains had begun to fall, and as the field was naturally soggy and full of springs, the seed, which was sown in many places, lay in low and water practically until April, and yet the straw attained five and a half feet and the ears five inches in length. The grains in this field were unusually well developed, each ear having four rows and from ten to thirteen grains in a row.

The original experiments this wheat did not do as well as the Fulto-Clawson. The Red Rock did the best among the reds. The straw attained almost six feet and the bearded heads almost as many inches, with four rows of grain to the head. This field enjoys exceptional advantages of situation, soil, etc., and hence it yielded the biggest crop, not less than sixty bushels per acre. Ditch-Mediterranean covered an area of fifteen acres, and just before harvest it was a deep, rich brown, the straw partaking of the reddish color of the wheat, of which it is a cross, and the whole field was well and even, apparently, as a bank of earth.

The most beautiful sight of the whole lot, however, was a four-acre patch of Egyptian wheat, an experiment, which presented a picture quite before it was ripe and in full, pale white afterwards. This variety averaged over six feet six inches, and one-half inches was found. The wheat had a powerful head, splashed with white, and the ears were from eight to ten inches in length, half of which was bearded. This wheat had been sown three weeks to the acre, but it was abundantly thick. Close by this patch was a still smaller plot of beardless Scotch wheat, planted in rows, with the grain foot apart. It was thick enough, having stood from thirty to forty blades to the grain. This was a mere experiment.

The remainder of the 300 acres in which this year was sown with ordinary seed, and did not bear than the generality of the crop in the upper end of New Castle county, which is about twenty-five bushels. Dr. Greenleaf, the experimenter, and William Mayne, the foreman of all the Du Pont farms, attribute the extraordinary results described above, almost solely to the pedigree of the seed. They say that they treated all the fields alike, some very early, while it was too dry, and some very late, while it was too wet, and treating all alike to mature and other fertilizers. They avow that they made no distinction except in the seed and in the quantity sown, sowing from a peak to three peaks more per acre of the ordinary varieties than of the pedigree. And this year, after the first fall, but they propose to pedigree seed all over and sow no more than a bushel to the acre. Dr. Greenleaf, who made his first experiments in 1856, has three acres sown for a acre of ground. He raised 103 bushels per acre by planting 15 bushels to the acre, the grain a foot apart, growing no high, and the grain 100 feet apart from the grain of the previous year. He picked 2,355 bushels as the product of one acre of grain. He hand-picked every grain in making his experiments, and in sowing the seed for the first time, he sowed 100 acres to cover, he anticipates to have a clean, unripened variety for every square foot of it. Before harvesting all the odd, or foreign heads were carefully cut out, thus leaving the grain to ripen and to grow evenly. The wheat will be scoured and the largest grains used for seed. The fertilizers employed last year were lime, barium, and gypsum. Mayne says that there is no reason for changing that, but

WALNUT PICKLES.—It is just the right time now for picking walnuts. The earliest walnuts are the best, because, as the season advances, they become woody. Prick each walnut quite through with a large darning needle. (The hands should be protected by a pair of thick cloth gloves, or they will get deeply stained.) Make sufficient brine (made of salt dissolved in boiling water) to cover them entirely. The brine should be so strong that it will float an egg, and should be allowed to get cold before the walnuts are put in. Place the brine on the top of the fruit to keep it under; let the walnuts remain in pickle for about ten days, and make fresh brine three times during that period. When the walnuts are drained, turn them about in the sun until they get black; then put them into jars, over-covered with boiling vinegar, in which space they have been boiled, and when cold, turn them down, and store them in the usual way. They may be used in a salad, but are better if allowed to stand longer.

Walnut, Etc. ANTI-CLOUSE.

A Patent Butter Powder.

MR. COUNTRY GENTLEMAN.—Please allow me space to give publicity to a little secret that is being played in Ohio in sections not located exactly in the state. Of late I have received letters from various parts of the state asking if anything was known among the creameries or farmers about a "patent" whereby a dairymen, by a certain manipulation of the cream, and the addition of a little "harmless powder," could increase the yield of butter from 75 to 250 per cent, over that made by the usual methods, &c., and further stating that if it were all right, they could buy the right of their county for \$500.

One gentleman sent me the process for my opinion, and it is something like this: "The cream is divided into two parts, one warmed just enough to churn, and the other quite cold. These are then put into the churn, and with them one-third of their bulk of 'scrappings,' and a 'harmless powder' (said to be specially ground fine salt). Butter color is then added, and the whole churned. In six minutes the mass comes in the milk, by the action of the powder, has all been converted into butter. This butter is worthless, and looks very much like whey. It looks to me," continues the writer, "as though those were my money in it."

This patent is very "tight" to those who have experimented with it, and is no doubt a good secret. But the same time it is probably that, but at the same time it is probably that, it would show a large increase in weight when churned, as the butter would be heavily charged with cream. If salt and cream were both added, there would be the light chemical action of the salt, and the powerful emulsifying influence of the cream; and if the mass was kept agitated for six minutes there is no reason why there should not be a batch of yellow something, which would look like butter, and which also would weigh out a good part of the fat of from 12 to 18 pounds per 100 pounds of milk.

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